

THE Farmington Times

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ANNOUNCEMENT COLUMN

COUNTY OFFICERS

For Sheriff:

C. R. PRATHER,
Flat River.
R. C. DETCHEMENDY,
Flat River.

For Prosecuting Attorney:

PHILIP S. COLE, JR.,
of Farmington.

For City Collector:

J. P. ZOLMAN,
GEO. C. FORSTER.

For Police Judge:

S. P. COUNTS,
C. J. HARELSON.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

By direction of the Democratic Central Committee of St. Francois county, a Delegate Convention of the Democratic party of St. Francois county is hereby called to meet in the Circuit Court room in the city of Farmington on SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting fifteen delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Joplin April 22, 1920. In said convention the various townships of the county shall be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Big River township, one delegate.
Iron township, two delegates.
Marion Township, two delegates.
Liberty township, two delegates.
Pendleton township, one delegate.
Perry township, six delegates.
Randolph township, nine delegates.
St. Francois township, twelve delegates.

All delegates to the County Convention shall be chosen in the following manner:

A Township Convention of the Democratic voters shall be held in each township of the county on SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at which time there shall be selected the number of delegates to which such township is entitled in the County Convention. The Township Conventions shall be held in the following places:

Big River township—
Iron Township—Bismarck.
Liberty Township—Knob Lick.
Marion Township—French Village.
Pendleton Township—Doe Run.
Perry Township—Bonne Terre.
Randolph Township—Desloge.
St. Francois Township—Flat River.

The place of meeting in each township shall be designated and provided by the Central Committee of that township, and said Committee shall call the convention to order, or select some one to do so, and when such Township Convention is duly organized, it shall select the number of delegates to which such township is entitled. The credentials of the delegates to the County Convention shall be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Township Convention, and all resolutions and instructions shall also be certified by them.

The Democratic women voters of St. Francois county are hereby invited to hold their meetings for the selection of delegates at the same time and place in each township as provided above for men. Women are entitled to the same number of delegates from each township as provided above for men.

Witness my hand this 17th day of March, 1920.

J. J. BOWMAN, Chairman,
Democratic Central Committee, St. Francois County.
By F. W. Monroe, Secretary.

In accordance with the above call, the Democratic women voters of St. Francois county are hereby called to meet in the various townships at the same time and place as provided above for men, and select the same number of delegates as provided above for men.

MRS. S. J. TETLEY, Chairman,
Women's Democratic Central Committee.

Our constitution now forbids intoxicating beverages and slavery. There is no issue before the public touching either one. The Democratic party should be as near and dear to those who belong to it that they will allow it to be buried with the liquor interest. The San Francisco National Convention will refuse to nail any wet plank down on the 1920 platform unless they want to be dashed upon the rocks of political oblivion. A plank in the platform demanding a strict enforcement of the eighteenth amendment without modification, is predicted.

It was always the boast of Republican leaders that theirs was "the party of the business man." They have posed from the beginning as the friends of business. That friendship found expression in their tariff laws and in various domestic policies, they asserted. Yet, with all this concern and regard for business, the republicans remained in power for forty years without devising a safe monetary system; without making provision for farm loans; without taking a step to create an American mercantile marine; without any attempt to mechanize and expand our consular system in the interest of our foreign commerce. A Republican Congress at this moment is opposing the enlargement of our merchant fleet, is preventing the repeal of the tax on clothing, and the like; is reducing the appropriation required to continue and extend the good work of the foreign

trade service of the Department of Commerce. And the business man can't seem to understand this sort of friendship.

Will the Democratic party, who has seen the masses of its men saved from the debauching influence of strong drink who would bring back the cup and present it to the lips of our manhood and youth and steal away their brains and make them criminals and dependants again? Can we make a moral issue a political issue? To quote the Kentucky State Journal, "If anybody thinks there will be an anti-prohibition plank in the Democratic platform, he has another think coming."

BRYAN DROPS INTO WASHINGTON

Next to Wilson, Bryan. With Wilson out of it, both as a candidate for renomination himself, and also as regards any effort to dictate the nomination—with Wilson out of it, Bryan is without any doubt the most potent single figure in either party. With Wilson not interfering, Bryan can come nearer than any other one man to dictating the nomination. Bryan can dominate the next convention if he wants to. He dominated the Baltimore convention in 1912 and dictated the nomination of Wilson.

After something like four years of almost complete isolation from politics, at a moment when Washington seemed to have forgotten Bryan and had ceased to think of him as a political factor; when everybody was gossiping about whether Baruch could nominate McAdoo, or Palmer could nominate himself—at that moment Bryan dropped into Washington and twenty-four Democratic Senators came to dine with him, more than half the Democratic membership. (I don't know many political figures in the United States who can get twenty-four senators to dine with them off-hand.) Bryan dominated the dinner; he dominated the group of Senators; he assumed a position of avowed and accepted leadership; he told the Senators what to do about the treaty; and then he went off to spend a few weeks at his winter home in Florida, thinking. What he was thinking about was whether he should try to nominate himself next June, or try to nominate some one else.

Bryan is a personality. Bryan has a following.

It is all very well for McAdoo and Palmer to talk and plan—or at least for their friends to plan for them; but Bryan has votes. Political wiseacres estimate that there have always been about four million votes in the United States that are for Bryan whenever he wants them. Bryan has three times received practically half of all the votes in the United States. Bryan has had a determining hand in naming a greater number of presidential candidates than any other man in American history. On three occasions he has named himself. In all, he has determined the Democratic nominee in five campaigns. He has named the Democratic nominee in every presidential contest since 1896, except one. Alton B. Parker, who was nominated in 1904, is the only Democratic candidate for the presidency in twenty-five years who was not named by Mr. Bryan. In 1896 Bryan named himself; in 1900 he again named himself; in 1904 was the year in which Parker was nominated against Bryan's will; in 1908 Bryan nominated himself; in 1912 his dominant part in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson was so universally known and is so recent that it is fresh in the public memory; and President Wilson's renomination in 1916 was of course a direct consequence of that first nomination which Bryan gave him.

If Bryan is the dominant figure in the coming National Convention, I do not believe that his personal inclinations will lead him to favor any of the men who are now frequently discussed as Democratic possibilities. It is entirely on the cards that he might nominate himself. The situation is clearer and easier for him to name himself this year than it was to name himself in 1896 or 1908, or Wilson in 1912. If he does not do that, and if he feels sufficiently strong to abide by his own personal feelings and prejudices, my judgment is that he will nominate some one of his old associates, some such man as Governor Folk of Missouri. I mention Governor Folk not necessarily as a possibility, but more as illustrating the type of man that Bryan is likely to name. Whoever Bryan names must have had a tested record that will appeal to him on prohibition—Mark Sullivan, in Collier's Weekly.

HOW TO KNOW THE PROFITEERS

There are three types of profiteer. The first is the greedy member of the numerous and increasing species of the dealer who exacts a profit of fifty or one hundred per cent, or more, on whatever he sells. Sometimes the law reaches him, but more often not. For him there is a hazard. The second variety of the species is the dealer who compels his customers to buy extravagantly or go without. This scoundrel of merchant adheres to his old prewar gross profit figured on a percentage basis; but he refuses to stock any but the most expensive goods no matter what quantities of low priced merchandise the manufacturer and jobbers offer him. Instead of buying four-dollar units to retail at six dollars he stocks ten dollar goods to retail at fifteen dollars. This type of the greedy profiteer is a familiar figure in every shopping district. His system is law-proof. At the moment there is nothing that can be done with him but what relatively normal times return and medium-priced goods become his best allies there will be no objection to buy from him.

The third and by far the trickiest branch of the profiteer family often infects the smaller shops in the side streets. He displays his native cunning by judiciously combining the methods of the two more primitive types. He marks his goods with odd figures and charges every customer whatever the traffic will bear above an exorbitant minimum. Angels and money profane are the only ones

who would not hear with grinning malice that stray members of this plunder league are being rounded up and put into little stone rooms with openwork iron doors.

Many a retail dealer has come through the era of high prices with a clean slate and has resisted every temptation to gouge his customers. Buyers who know such merchants should put them on the white list. — Saturday Evening Post.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN MISSOURI

The thirty-fourth vote for the federal suffrage amendment was cast by West Virginia. Washington and Delaware will be next in line. As the great Northwest has always been strong for suffrage that vote is almost certain. The little State with its celebrated three counties will have pressure brought upon it to succeed. So by April first the thirty-six States that are necessary will be obtained. The long fight for equal suffrage will have been won and the amendment will be part of the organic law.

Many questions will be raised in States where suffrage has not been extended which includes Missouri. To meet this new condition of things, many conflicting provisions of the law will be found.

Governor Gardner is understood to have under consideration the question of convening an extra session of the General Assembly to pass an act admitting women into full citizenship, with the franchise extended all along the line, to primaries as well as in the general election. The same session, in the same statute, might properly provide for equal representation of the women in political committees, a privilege to which they are unquestionably entitled. The system already established by the Democratic State organization ought to be approved by law, and applied to all parties. We commend the whole subject to the Governor, with the hope that he will see fit to act favorably.

HOW SEVEN TEXTS STIRRED ST. LOUIS

Advertising religion by placarding the street cars with quotations from the Bible was found most effective in starting a campaign for the evangelization of St. Louis, which was followed up later by less sensational methods. Who thought of this novel idea is not publicly revealed, but the story is now told in The Christian Herald by a correspondent said to be thoroughly conversant with the facts, who explains that it was originated by a woman who wished to bring the message of the Gospel home every day "to the hearts and consciences of hundreds of thousands of people in all walks of life. After careful consideration she thought out a definite plan. Then,

"The advertising company was visited and listened sympathetically. Various paper-houses were called upon and gladly agreed to donate their services. God opened the way and 'made good' at every turn.

"On the morning of July 15, St. Louis awoke to find its whole street car system, carrying over a million passengers daily, covered with Gospel placards—a placard in every car—seven different texts being used, one text on each placard (except that in one case two texts were used). The following were the seven texts:

"For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." (Rom. 10:13).

"Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near." (Isa. 55:6).

"Choose you this day whom ye will serve. . . but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord" (Josh. 24:15).

"The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin" (John 1:7).

"If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us" (1 John 1:8).

"Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners" (1 Tim. 1:15).

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matt. 11:28).

"The whole city was stirred. The passengers commented, and so did the newspapers; and even in other cities the papers reproduced the texts and made sundry remarks.

"For an entire month the placards were carried in the cars, and some of them for three or four months. Nothing else appeared with the texts, and no clue of any kind was given that could disclose the identity of the originator. She has preferred to remain in the background, that Christ alone might be exalted. And if I be lifted up, . . . will draw all men unto Me."

"Hundreds made inquiries, thousands doubtless were benefited, and the whole city the writer believes, was unconsciously influenced in the direction of God and righteousness.

"Here is the overheard testimony of one passenger, and the experiences of thousands for aught we know, may have been similar: 'That verse, pointing to a text in one of the cars, has changed my whole day. I got on the car this morning with my heart full of bitterness and resentment. I saw the verse, the bitterness left me, and I went to my work refreshed for the day. It has blessed my whole day.'

"Great good has resulted from this method of evangelization and, according to the writer in The Christian Herald, other cities took it up, and in St. Louis it was followed by a billboard campaign during December. A hundred large billboards were covered with the familiar John 3:16 Gospel invitation, headed: 'God's Christmas Gift.' We are assured in conclusion, that 'the foregoing methods of evangelism, extended also to the advertising columns of newspapers, have almost infinite possibilities, if conducted unselfishly, systematically, and without ulterior motive.'—Literary Digest.

LICENSED TO MARRY

March 13—Dewey Kocher and Pearl Thomas, Weingarten.

March 22—Edward C. Gannett and Zeal L. Bennett, Leadwood.

March 29—Ivory Bower and Lottie Lawren, Leadwood.

March 34—J. W. Vaughn and Hattie Annett, Rivermead.

Women Leaders of Nation, in Conference, Indorse Interchurch World Movement Aims



Efficiency Plank in New Religious Program for America and Her Missions Meets Enthusiastic Approval Throughout Three-day Convention at Washington.

The tremendous appeal made to the women of America by war-stricken children and by children in need the world over was illustrated recently at a conference of church women assembled at Washington by the Interchurch World Movement.

Mrs. Wilson Presides.

Answering the call to gather in Washington, arrangements for the conference having been made by a committee of which Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is chairman, the women assembled represented all the Protestant churches now co-operating in the Interchurch Movement. Among the notable members in the sessions were Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. David Houston, Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Mrs. A. S. Burleson, Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer, Mrs. Grouitch of Serbia, Mrs. Pauaretoff of Bulgaria and Mrs. Marc Peter of Switzerland. In all there were 302 delegates present, representing twenty-two denominations.

Throughout the sessions of the conference, which extended over three

Big Budget for Babies Chief Recommendation—Women in Cities Urged to Help Obtain Co-operation of Civic and Legislative Child Welfare Bodies.

The day is gone when business methods and efficiency have no charm for the feminine sex. Due to the efficiency plank in the Interchurch platform, first of all, the organization was indorsed and recommended to the church women of America.

Big Budget for Babies.

A big budget for babies was the first recommendation to the women of the mission boards of the churches. This applied especially to the children in the war-stricken countries, but as well to children in need all over the globe. Women were also asked to support the Industrial Department of the Interchurch World Movement and the program of organized motherhood for the children of the world. Church women in the various cities of the country were urged to assist in obtaining co-operation with industrial, civic and legislative child welfare.

The women of America, in indorsing the program of the Interchurch organization, have put their mother hearts behind the movement and added the power of their intelligent co-operation.

CAMPAIGN BUDGET OF THE CHURCHES

Total for All \$336,777,572, as Fixed by Interchurch Movement.

The campaign budget of the Interchurch World Movement for 1920 has been set at \$336,777,572, for the thirty denominations and 182 boards, other organizations and objects, in co-operation in the Movement. Of this total, \$175,448,349 is to be paid this year.

This great sum is divided roughly under six general headings as follows: Foreign missions, \$107,611,488; home missions, \$100,949,637; American education, \$5,431,125; American hospitals and homes, \$5,116,460; American ministerial pensions and relief, \$20,510,200; miscellaneous, \$8,770,927.

The thirty co-operating denominational budgets are: Advent Christian Church, \$35,000; Northern Baptist Convention, \$180,533,600; National Baptist Convention, \$10,250,000; General Baptists, \$2,724,300; Church of the Brethren, \$3,215,500; Reformed Church, \$200,000; Christian Church, \$727,633; Congregational, \$15,585,470; Disciples of Christ, \$12,501,135; Evangelical Association, \$1,391,232; United Evangelical Church, \$2,523,931; Society of Friends in America, \$1,522,931; Society of Friends in California, \$200,000; Holiness Church, \$4,000; Evangelical Synod of North America, \$3,845,321; Methodist, \$82,497; Methodist Episcopal Church, \$32,498,757 for which \$21,000,000 already has been subscribed in the Centenary Movement; Methodist Protestant Church, \$1,745,835; Free Methodist Church of North America, \$2,334,295; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, \$2,220,000; Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, \$250,000; Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church, \$17,203; Presbyterian Church in the United States, \$14,450,000; Presbyterian Church in the United States (South), \$7,635,445; Associated Reformed Presbyterian Synod, \$32,261; Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, \$32,472; United Presbyterian Church, \$1,577,457; Reformed Church in America, \$2,138,001; Reformed Church in the United States, \$10,334,345; Church of the United Brethren in Christ, \$4,616,632.

Provision is also made for twenty-eight hospitals and homes, in addition to the extensive program for inclusion in local denominational budgets. The budget also includes the same organizations of almost of the denominations and in some cases the city organizations. And the following boards have endorsed the movement, but for various reasons do not this year participate in the financial campaign, though in some cases their budgets are included with other organizations: Disciples, Methodists, United Presbyterian, United Brethren in Christ, Moravian,

MILLION DELEGATES TO ATTEND 2,000 MEETINGS TO DISCUSS INTERCHURCH PLANS

Bulk of Counties in the United States Will Have Conferences to Solve Problems of Unchurched Areas, Wasteful Duplications and Underpaid Preachers.

A method of holding meetings of Protestant church representatives in about 2,000 county seats in the United States, involving a total attendance of anywhere from a million to a million and a half delegates, has been evolved by the Interchurch World Movement of North America, according to an announcement just made at Interchurch headquarters, at 45 West Eighteenth street, New York City.

In Missouri the county conferences will be held in the 114 counties from April 6 to 9, with 28 teams of speakers for the State. The dates for Arkansas and other Middle-West states will be announced soon.

The original plan to hold all of these two thousand and odd meetings simultaneously throughout the country was abandoned as impractical. But they will take place as nearly simultaneously as possible, all but a very few being scheduled to be held between April 5 and 17.

The meeting place will in most cases be the county seat, and the attendance will be composed of the membership of the Protestant churches of the county. The conferences will last one day only. During that day will be presented the whole program of the Interchurch World Movement for promoting co-operation in missionary and general church activities among the Protestant churches. There will also be given to discussion of the local problems in each county as revealed by the Interchurch Movement's survey of religious conditions throughout the United States.

No Sidestepping of Problems. It will be, it is said, a very exceptional county that does not learn some more or less unpalatable truths concerning unchurched areas, or wasteful competition, or underpaid and absentee preachers. Not many counties, it is stated, are able to show an average ministerial salary higher than the average for the whole United States, which is \$307, while barely one-third of the entire Protestant population of the United States, according to estimates made by the Interchurch survey, has an opportunity for regular church attendance.

Besides a full consideration of local problems, the program at the county conferences will present the outstanding results of the world-wide survey of religious, social and economic conditions made by the Interchurch Movement, the material for which has been gathered from every corner of the country. Special emphasis will also be placed on prayer in Christian life, the importance of assisting young people in the right choice of their life.

work and the duty of laying aside a definite proportion of income for religious purposes. Lantern slides will be freely used to illustrate the various addresses.

The conferences will be managed by local committees, and the various topics under discussion will be handled by teams of from five to eight men and women, recognized as church leaders in the county or state. Each team will be responsible for conducting the conferences in eight counties.

Big Educational Campaign Prepared.

This series of conferences represents only an intermediate stage in a great campaign of intensive education in practical Christianity preparatory to the united appeal for missionary funds and workers which will be held by the Protestant denominations co-operating in the Interchurch Movement between April 25 and May 2. The teams that will address the county conferences were themselves trained as a "faculty" of specialists in the various aspects of the movement at a series of state and pastors' conferences. Similarly, those who attend the county conferences will in turn form a "faculty" for interpreting the message of the Interchurch Movement to their local churches.

Thus it is expected that before April 29 the ideal of church co-operation advocated by the Interchurch World Movement, in place of church competition and the program of evangelization that goes with it, will be familiar to every one of the fifty million Protestants in the United States.

The next largest number of clergymen come from the homes of ministers. From all other occupations the number of those entering the pulpit is so small as to be almost negligible.

The hope is not only to make the ministry a field which will attract men of the right character, but in every way to broaden the field of vision of clergymen—to draw into it not only the sons of farmers and of clergymen, but the sons of bankers and merchants and lawyers and physicians and mechanics so that professional churchmen will be in every way representative of all the phases of life to which the church appeals.

FARM PRODUCES LARGEST NUMBER OF MINISTERS